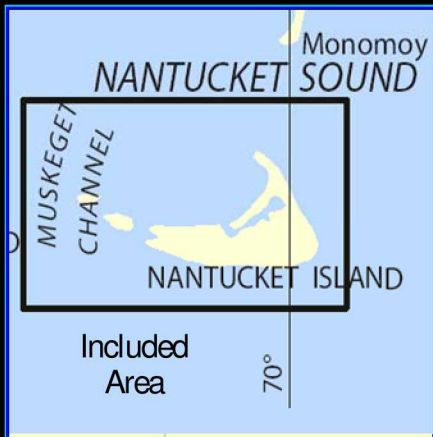


# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

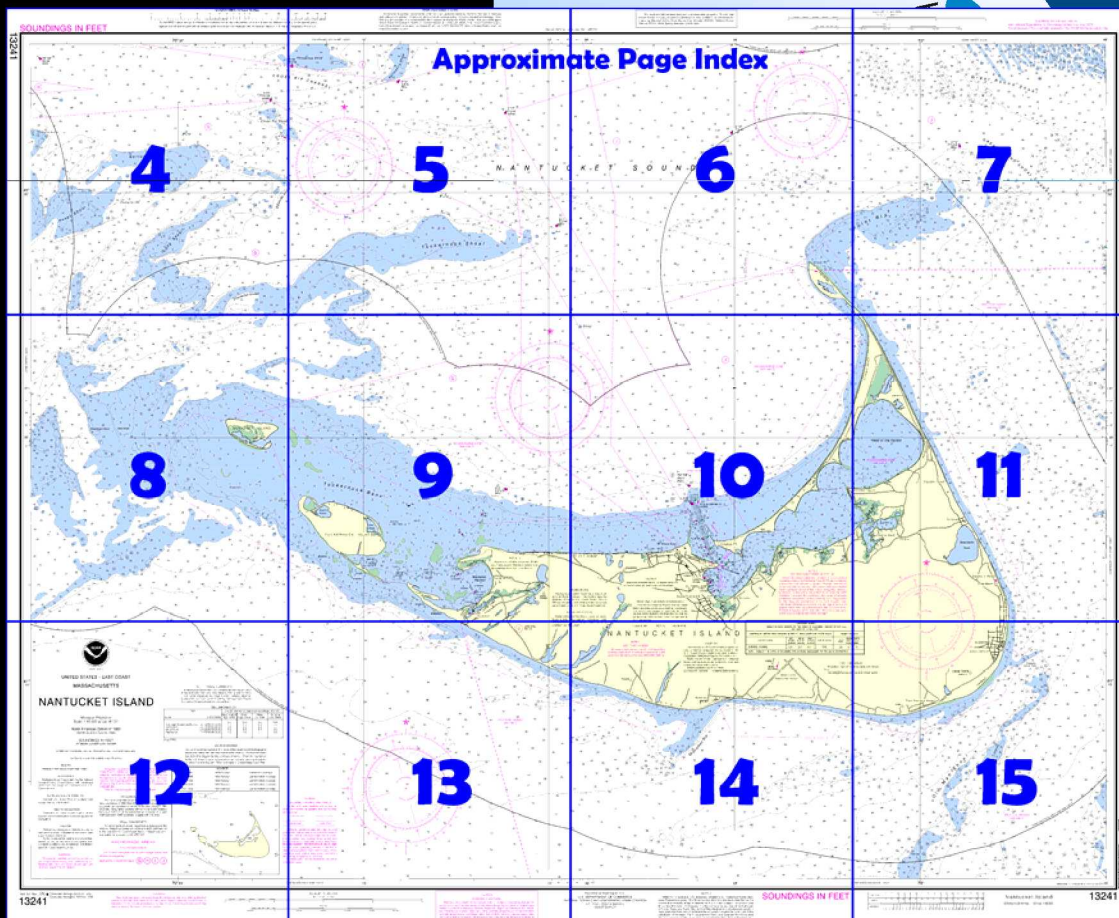
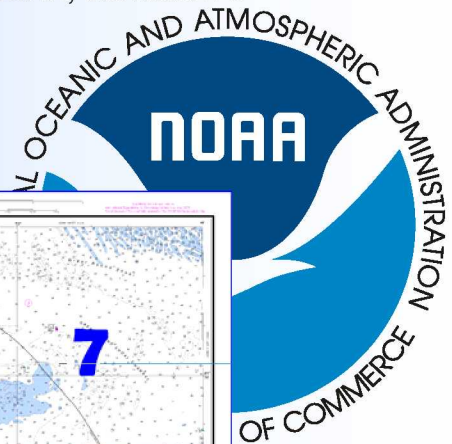
## Nantucket Island

(NOAA Chart 13241)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*



### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

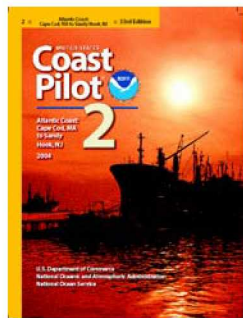
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 2, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(165) **Nantucket Island**, on the southeast side of Nantucket Sound, is about 13 miles long, hilly, partly wooded, and covered with vegetation that flourishes in sandy soil. The highest part of the island, about 100 feet high, is in the eastern part; the eastern and southern sides have steep sand bluffs. The northern shore is fringed with shoals for a distance of about 1 mile. The island was for more than a century a principal seat of the whaling industry and since has become a famous

summer resort.

(166) **Great Point**, the northeastern end of Nantucket Island, is a long, low, sandy point marked by **Nantucket (Great Point) Light** (41°23'26"N., 70°02'53"W.), 71 feet above the water and shown from a white tower.

(167) **Point Rip** is a shoal extending 3.8 miles east-northeastward of Great Point. For 2 miles from the point, the shoal has little water over it; farther eastward the depths range from 12 to 18 feet. Buoys mark the northeasterly and easterly sides of the shoal. Shoal water with depths of 16 to 22 feet extends about 1 mile northward from these buoys; a lighted bell buoy marks the northern side of the shoal water. A rock, covered 11 feet, is 2.2 miles southeastward of Nantucket Light.

(168) **Squam Head** is a summer resort on the east side of Nantucket Island, about 5 miles south of Great Point. Several large houses show prominently from seaward.

(169) **Sesachacha Pond**, 6.3 miles southeastward of Great Point, has a nonnavigable cut into it through the shore. From seaward, breakers mark the cut. In the winter the entrance fills in, and each spring it is cut through for drainage purposes.

(170) **Sankaty Head Light** (41°17'01"N., 69°57'54"W.), 158 feet above the water, is shown from a 70-foot white tower, with a red band in the middle, on a high bluff on the east side of the island.

(172) The south shore of Nantucket Island has no harbors and is frequented only by local fishermen.

(173) The thoroughfare between the western point of Esther Island and Tuckernuck Island is full of shifting unmarked shoals. The passage is used only by small fishing vessels and a few pleasure craft. Private seasonal aids mark the channel.

(174) **Tuckernuck Island**, **Esther Island**, and **Muskeget Island** are low sandy islands extending westward from Nantucket Island. They are separated by sandbars, some bare at low water, which are constantly shifting.

(175) **Madaket Harbor** and **Hither Creek**, immediately to the southward, are on the western side of Nantucket Island. Madaket Harbor is shoal with depths of 2 to 10 feet. The northerly approach to the harbor and creek is marked by a seasonal lighted bell buoy. The channel that leads southward from over the bar in Nantucket Sound is marked by private seasonal buoys, floats, and markers. With local knowledge, a depth of about 3½ feet can be carried over the bar and channel to Hither Creek. Local knowledge is also required to enter the harbor from the southwest. A public boat landing and a boatyard are in Hither Creek. Gasoline, berths, a 10-ton mobile hoist, a pump-out station, storage facilities, ice, provisions, water, and marine supplies are available at the boatyard; hull and engine repairs can be made.

(198) A narrow unmarked channel leads through the lagoon northeast of Nantucket Harbor to **Head of the Harbor**. In September 1981, a reported depth of about 3 feet could be carried with local knowledge as far as the village of **Wauwinet** on the southeast shore of Head of the Harbor. Unmarked shoals and foul areas extend off the several points.

(199) **Polpis Harbor** is at the east end of the harbor just south of Head of the Harbor. The entrance channel, marked by private seasonal buoys, had a reported controlling depth of 6 feet in March-April 1994.

(200) **Muskeget Channel** is an opening 6 miles wide on the south side of Nantucket Sound between Muskeget and Chappaquiddick Islands. The opening is full of shifting shoals. The best water is found close to the eastward of Wasque Shoal and about 1.5 miles eastward of the eastern shore of Chappaquiddick Island. Although this channel is partly buoyed, strangers should never attempt it as tidal currents with velocities of 2 to 5 knots make navigation dangerous. The currents through the channel are strong, having a velocity of 3.8 knots on the flood and 3.3 knots on the ebb about 1.5 miles east of Wasque Point. The flood sets north-northeastward and ebbs south-southwestward.

(201) **Wasque Shoal** extends southward of **Wasque Point**, the southeastern extremity of Chappaquiddick Island. The shoal, which dries about 2 miles south of Wasque Point, rises abruptly from the deep water of Muskeget Channel.

(202) **Mutton Shoal**, 0.6 mile east of Wasque Shoal, has a least depth of 5 feet and is marked on its southwestern side by a lighted bell buoy. The best water in Muskeget Channel is between Mutton and Wasque Shoals. Eastward of Mutton Shoal are numerous shoals covered 2 to 6 feet.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Nov. 5/05  
Corrected through LNM Nov. 1/05

**NOTE B**  
Numerous private buoys and floats are maintained in Madaket Harbor and approaches from Jun 15 to Nov 15.

**NOTE D**  
Great Round Shoal and Great Round Shoal Channel are subject to continual change.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hyannis, MA	KEC-73	162.55 MHz
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**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**CAUTION**  
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.  
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.  
Station positions are shown thus:  
○ (Accurate location)    ◐ (Approximate location)

**RACING BUOYS**  
Racing buoys within the limits of this chart are not shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District Offices as racing and other private buoys are not all listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**FISH TRAP AREAS**  
Boundary lines of fish trap areas are shown thus:  
Submerged piling may exist in these areas.

**CAUTION**  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

**NOTE C**  
**AREA TO BE AVOIDED**  
All vessels carrying cargoes of oil or hazardous materials and all other vessels of more than 1,000 gross tons should avoid the area (MSC IMO XLIII/19).

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.445" northward and 1.945" eastward to agree with this chart.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**NOTE Z**  
**NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140**  
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel\\_sewage/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/).

**TIDAL CURRENTS**  
In Nantucket Sound the tidal currents are strong and their times and velocities vary considerably from place to place. For full information the Tidal Current Tables, Atlantic Coast and the Tidal Current Charts, Narragansett Bay to Nantucket Sound should be consulted.

**SOURCE DIAGRAM**  
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

**NOTE X**  
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

**CAUTION**  
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

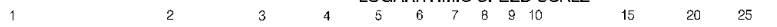
**CAUTION**  
**CHANGES in BUOYAGE**  
Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes are: black port hand buoys to green; black and white vertically striped buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys; and lateral lights from white to red and green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

**COLREGS, 80.145 (see note A)**  
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Place		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Name	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Muskeget Island, north side	(41°20'N/70°18'W)	2.2	2.1	0.1	-2.5
Nantucket	(41°17'N/70°06'W)	3.6	3.2	0.2	-- --
Great Point	(41°23'N/70°03'W)	3.3	3.2	0.1	-2.5
Siasconset	(41°16'N/69°58'W)	1.3	1.2	-- --	-2.5

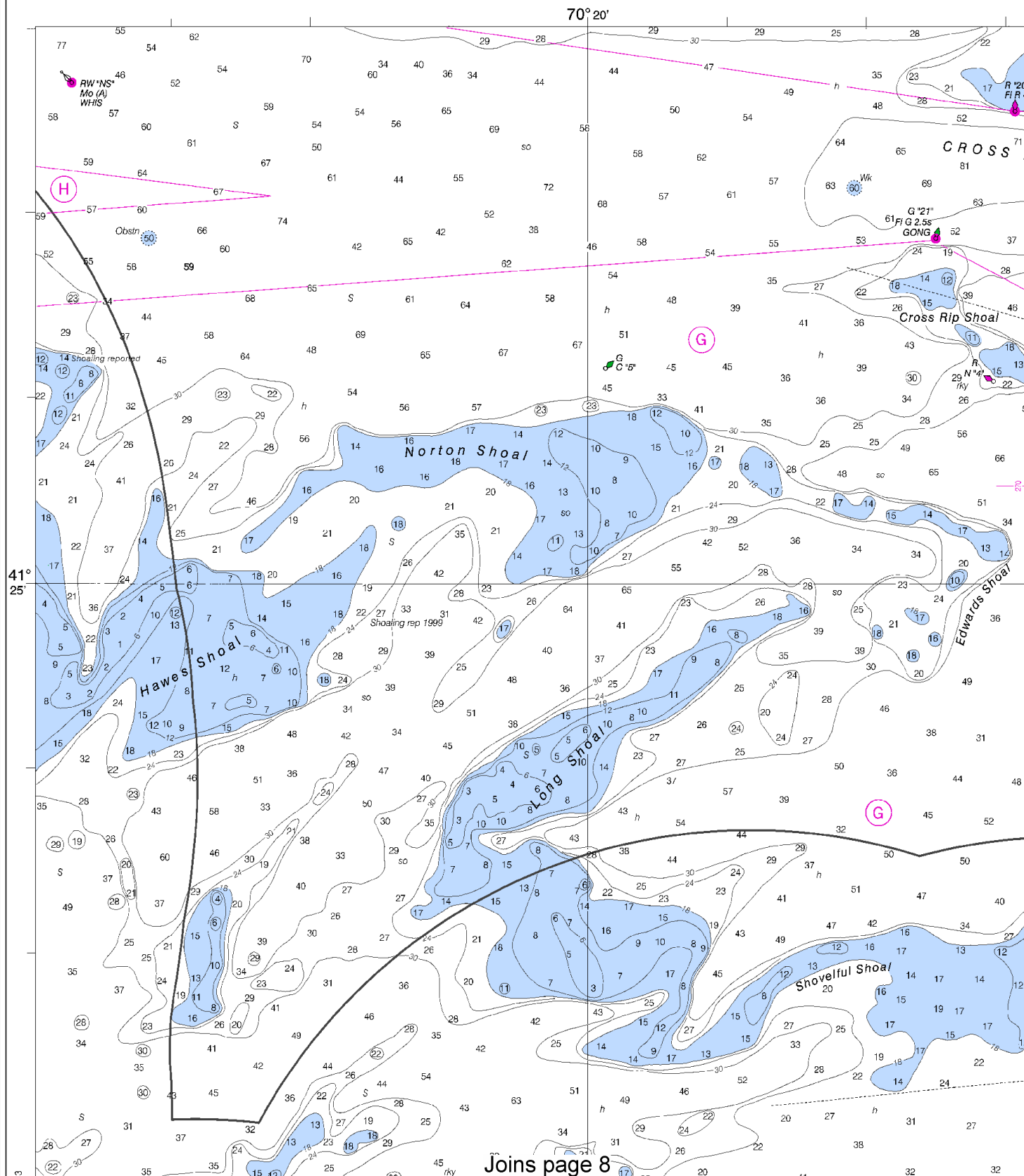
(Aug 2005)



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing c right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the

# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13241



Joins page 8

4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

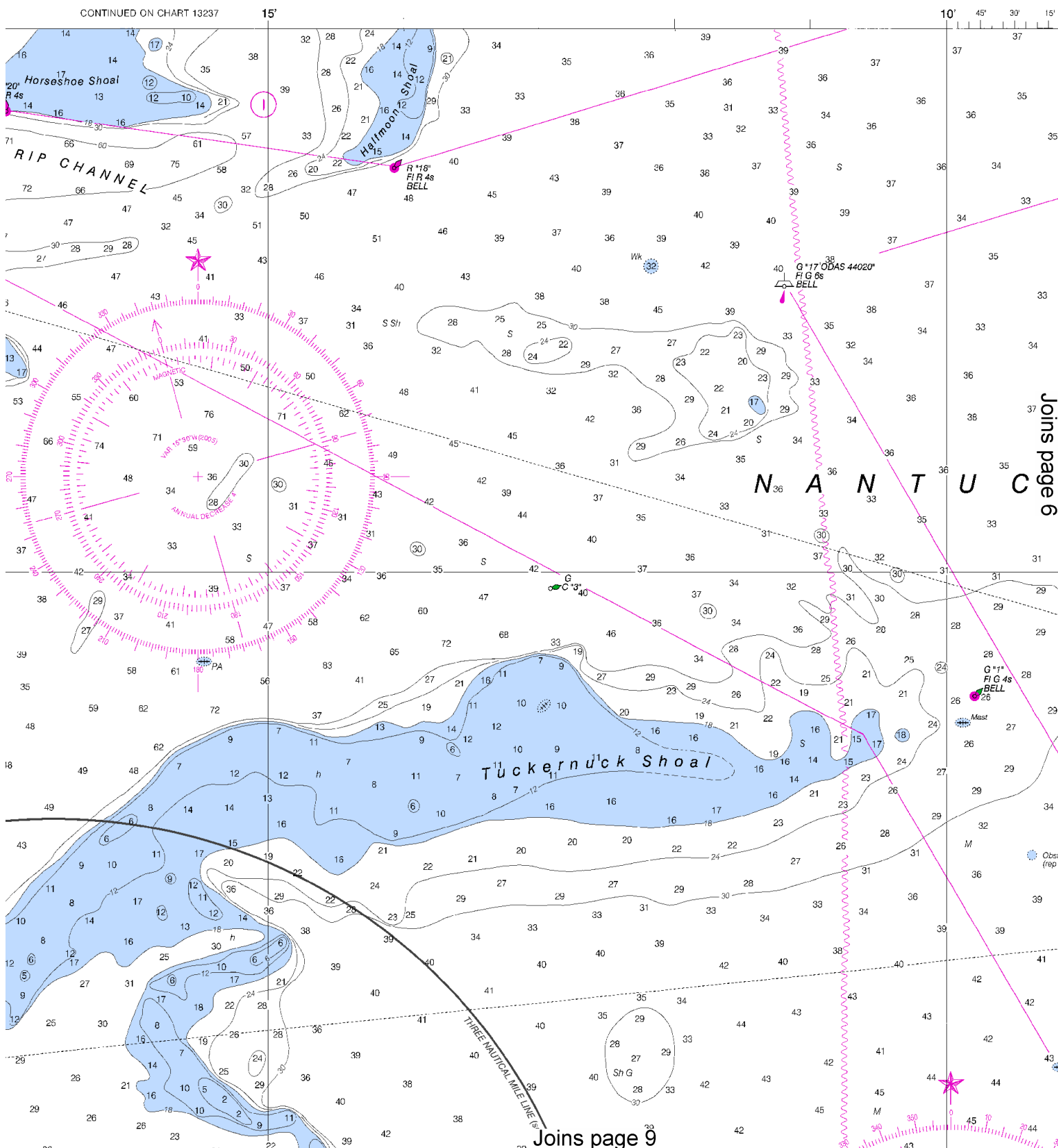


30 40 50 60  
 g divider spread, place  
 re speed is 16.0 knots.

# PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).

Formerly C&GS 265, 1st Ed., June



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
 The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5

6



~~SCALE 1:40,000~~  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

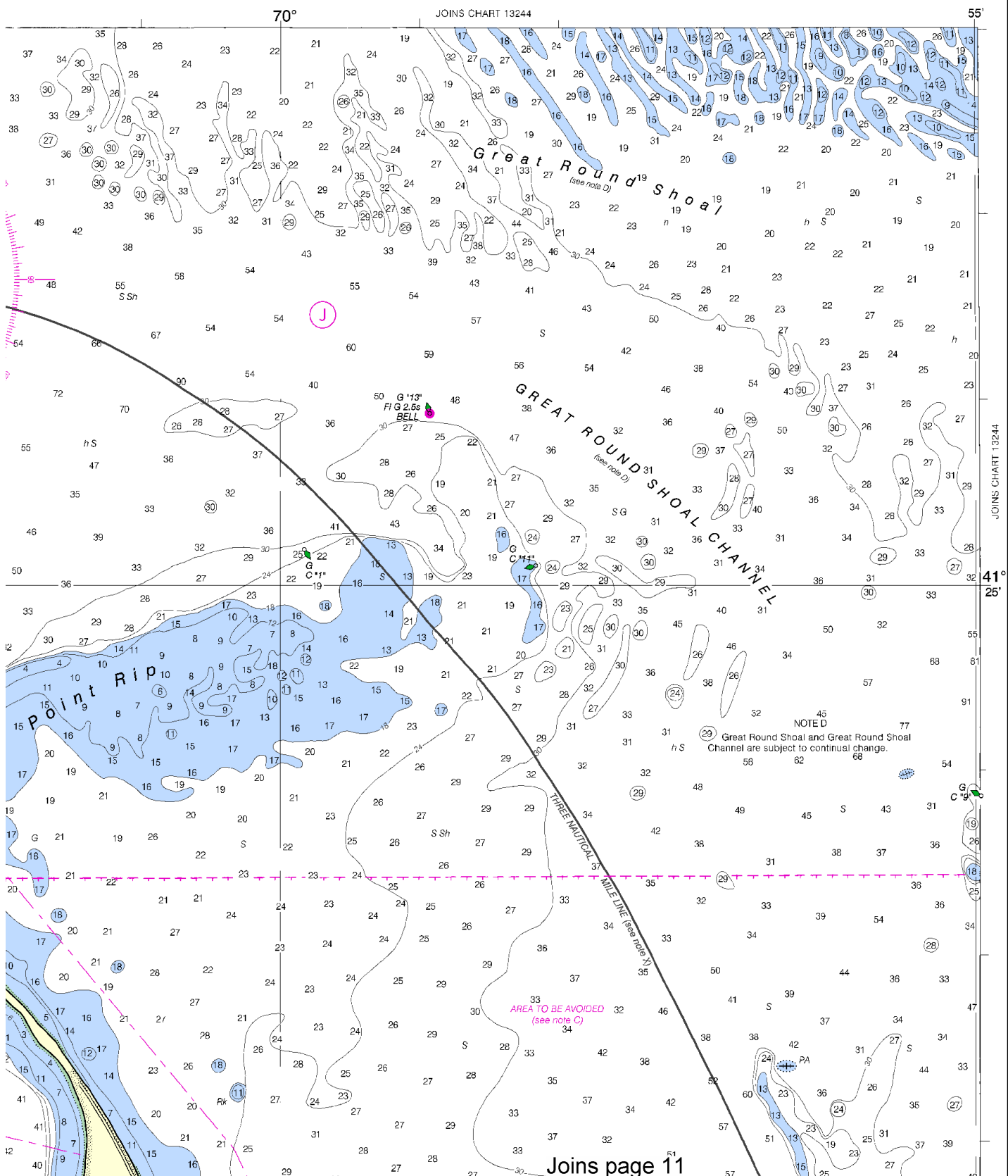
Yards

1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

COLREGS, 80.145 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at sea, 1972.

The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

7

Joins page 4

JOINS CHART 13233

21'

20'

Muskeget Rock Bass Ledge

MUSKEGET ISLAND

Breakers

Breakers

PA

Joins page 12

8

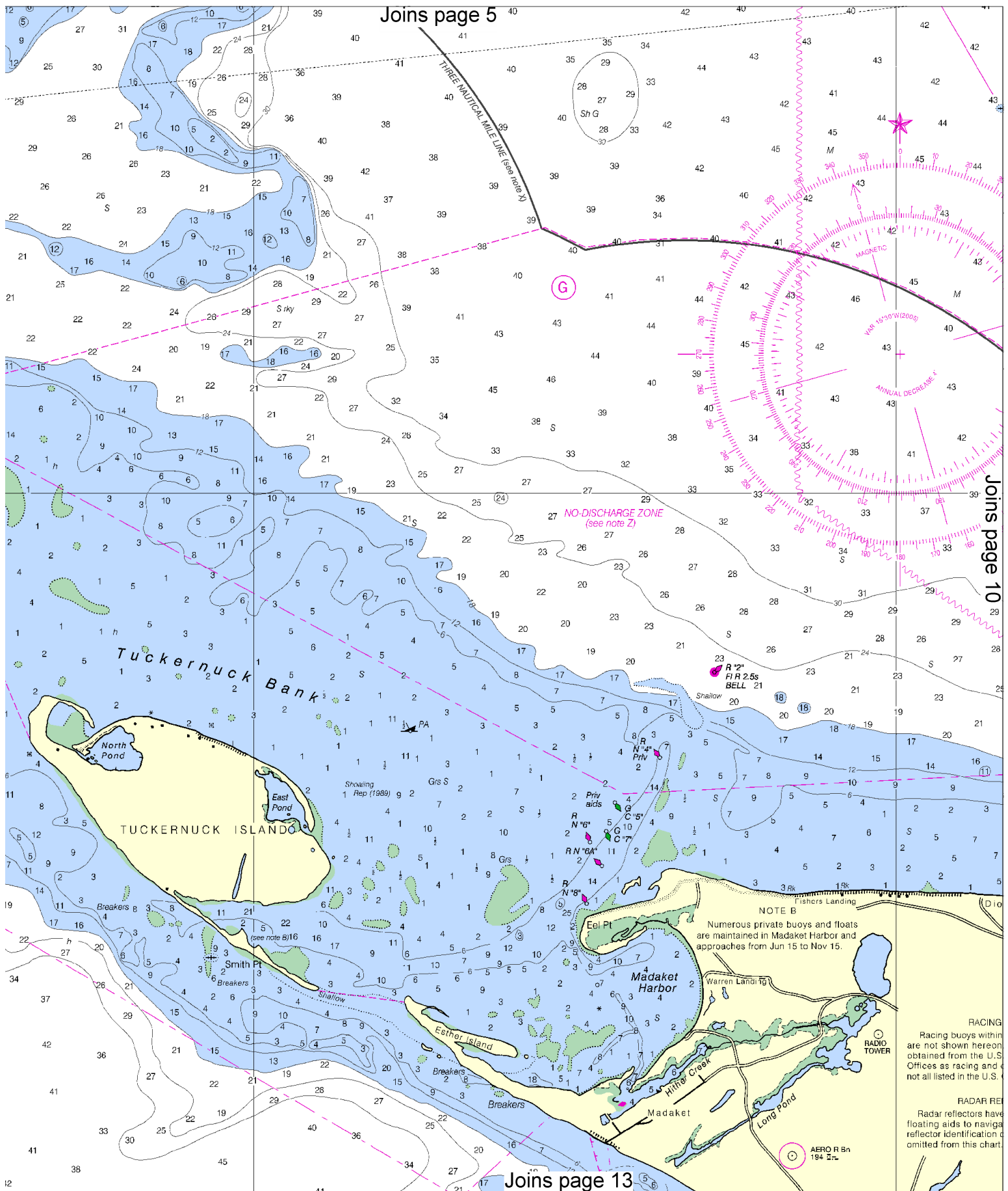


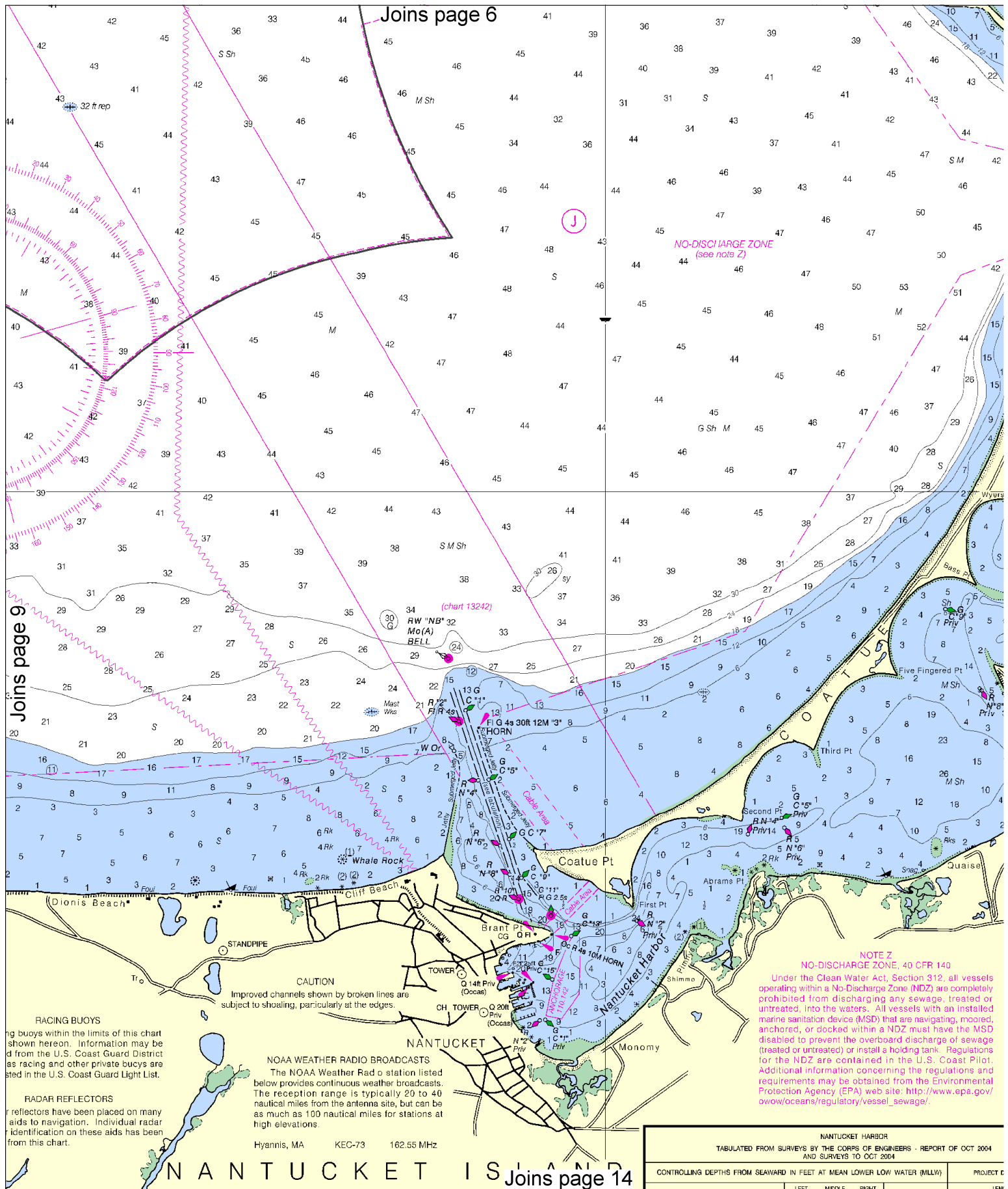
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 6

Joins page 9

(J)

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE  
(see note Z)

(chart 13242)

**NOTE Z**  
**NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140**  
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: [http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel\\_sewage/](http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/)

**RACING BUOYS**  
Buoys within the limits of this chart shown hereon. Information may be obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard District as racing and other private buoys are listed in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**RADAR REFLECTORS**  
Reflectors have been placed on many aids to navigation. Individual radar identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

**CAUTION**  
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

**NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS**  
The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Hyannis, MA KEC-73 162.55 MHz

NANTUCKET HARBOR			
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF OCT 2004 AND SURVEYS TO OCT 2004			
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)		PROJECT C	
LEFT	MIDDLE	RIGHT	LEFT

10



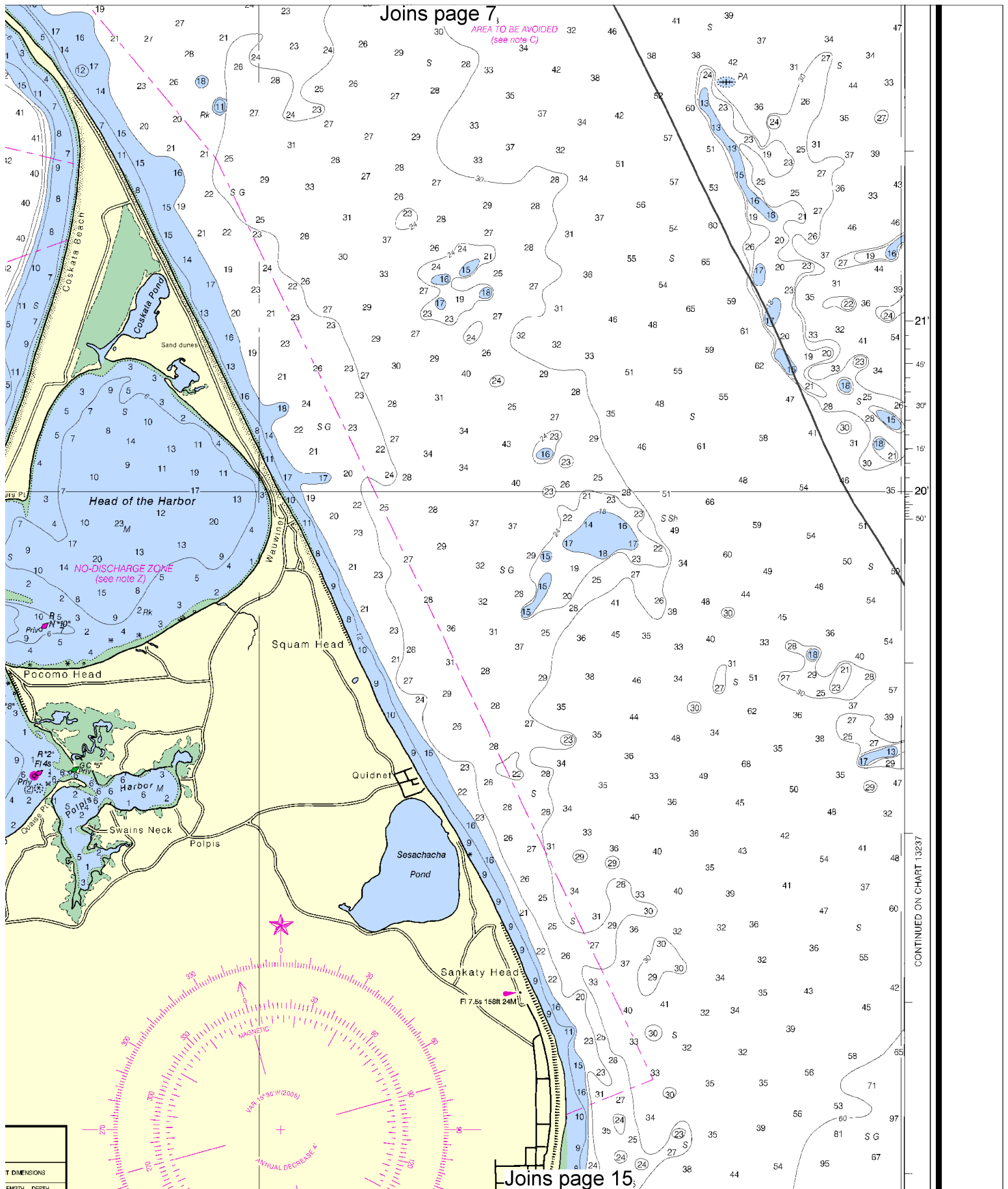
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 14



CONTINUED ON CHART 13237

Joins page 8



UNITED STATES - EAST COAST  
MASSACHUSETTS

# NANTUCKET ISLAND

Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 41°21'

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

**HEIGHTS**  
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

**AUTHORITIES**  
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 2 for important supplemental information.

**AIDS TO NAVIGATION**  
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

**CAUTION**  
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.  
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

**WARNING**  
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

**NOTE A**  
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 2. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.  
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

**HORIZONTAL DATUM**  
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.445' northward and 1.945' eastward to agree with this chart.

**POLLUTION REPORTS**  
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

**ANCHORAGE AREAS**  
110.140 (see note A)  
Limits and designations of anchorage areas are shown in magenta.  
**GENERAL ANCHORAGES** G H I J

**TIDAL CURRENTS**  
In Nantucket Sound the tidal currents are strong and their times and velocities vary considerably from place to place. For full information the Tidal Current Tables, Atlantic Coast and the Tidal Current Charts, Narragansett Bay to Nantucket Sound should be consulted.

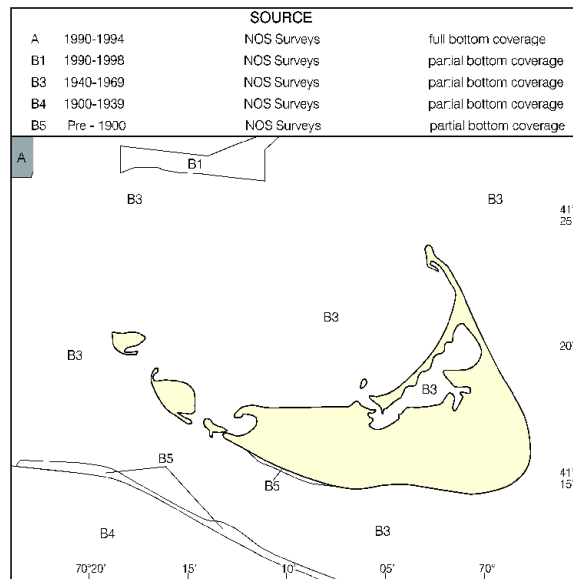
## TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Muskeget Island, north side	(41°20'N/70°18'W)	2.2	2.1	0.1	feet -2.5
Nantucket	(41°17'N/70°06'W)	3.6	3.2	0.2	feet -2.5
Great Point	(41°23'N/70°03'W)	3.3	3.2	0.1	feet -2.5
Siasconset	(41°16'N/69°58'W)	1.3	1.2	---	feet -2.5

(Aug 2005)

## SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.



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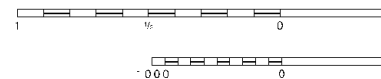
CONTIN

16th Ed., Nov. /05 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 5/05  
Corrected through LNM Nov. 1/05

13241

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.



12



Printed at reduced scale.

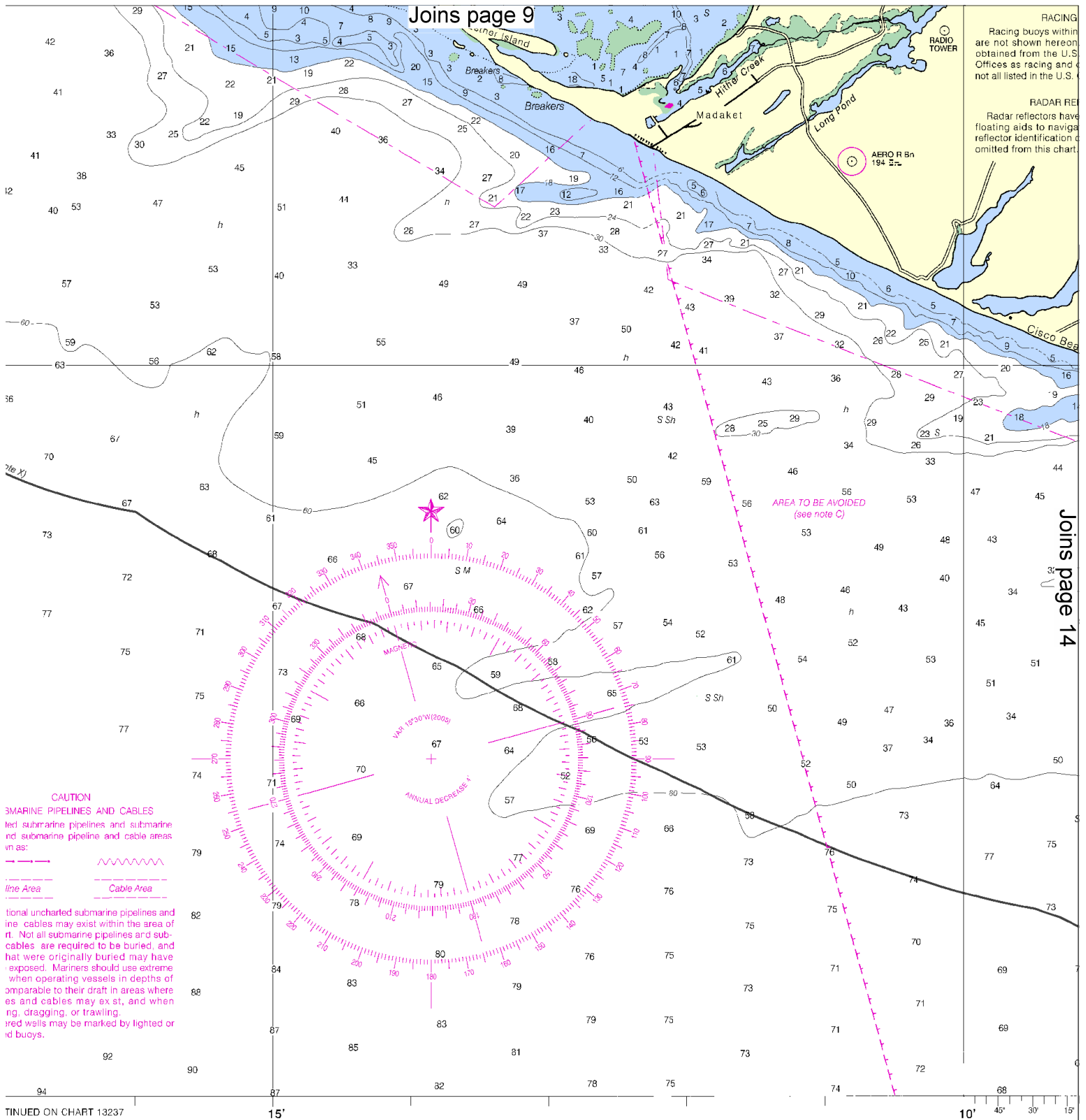
SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Racing buoys within are not shown hereon obtained from the U.S. Offices as racing and not all listed in the U.S.

Radar reflectors have floating aids to navigation reflector identification omitted from this chart.



CAUTION

3MARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES  
led submarine pipelines and submarine  
nd submarine pipeline and cable areas  
vn as:

Line Area Cable Area

tional uncharted submarine pipelines and  
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rt. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-  
cables are required to be buried, and  
hat were originally buried may have  
exposed. Mariners should use extreme  
when operating vessels in depths of  
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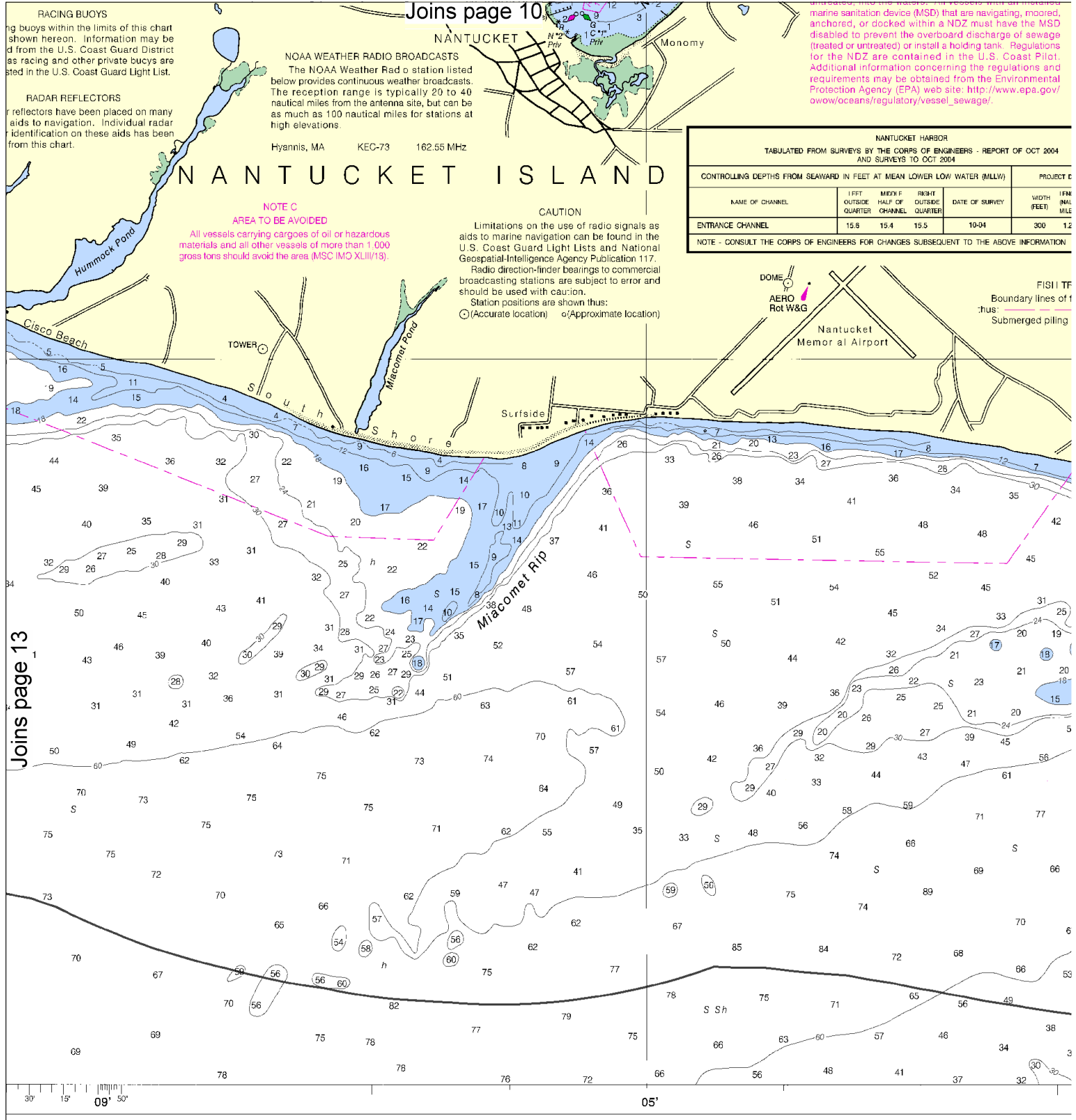
TINUED ON CHART 13237



CAUTION  
CHANGES in BUOYAGE

Mariners are advised that authorized aids to navigation are being changed to conform to maritime standards of the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities Maritime Buoyage System, Region B. Significant changes are: black port hand buoys to green; black and white vertically striped buoys to red and white vertically striped buoys; and lateral lights from white to red and green as appropriate. Changes to aids to navigation will be announced in the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency weekly Notice to Mariners and the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NATIONAL

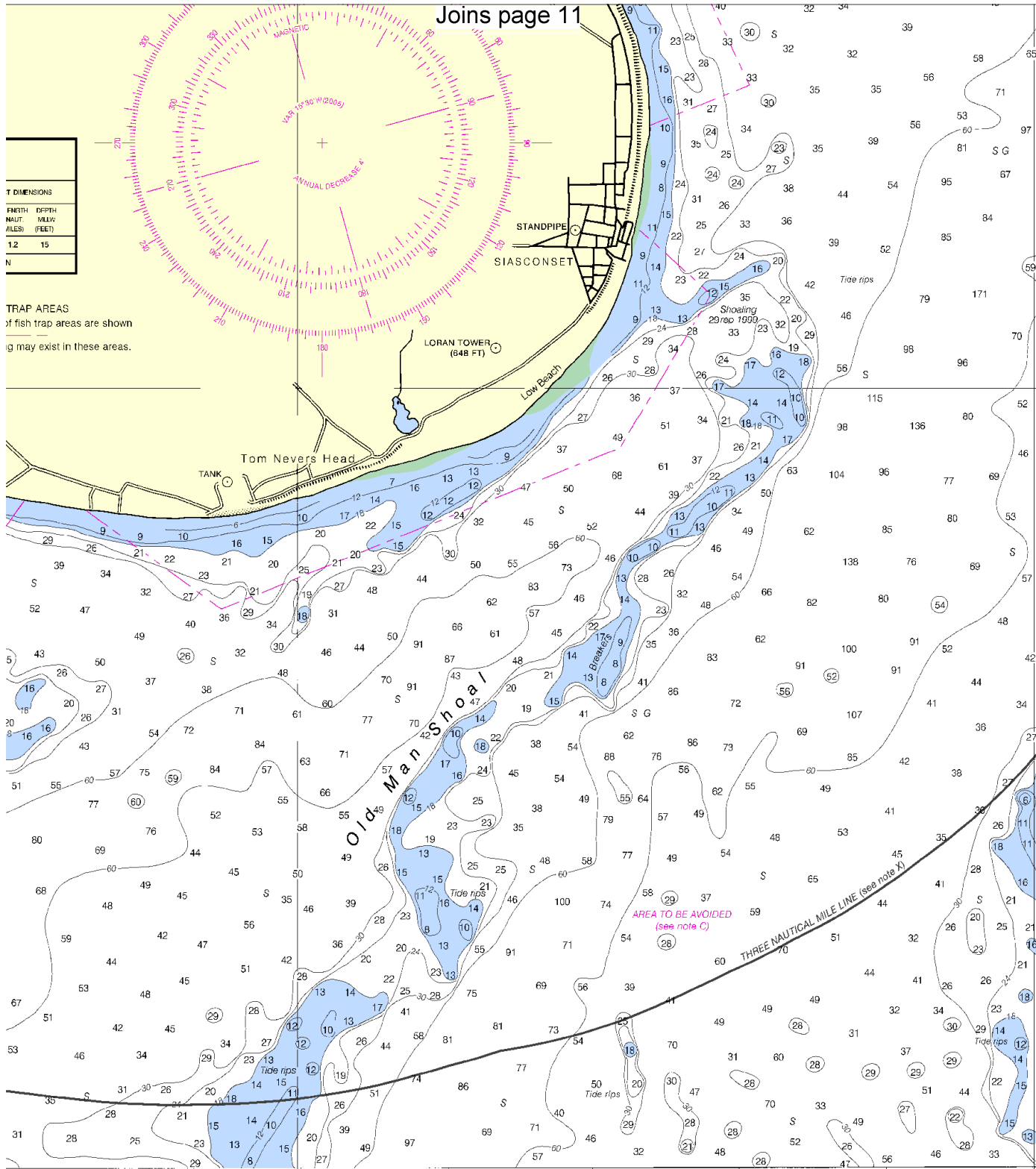


Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

NOTE X  
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

T. DIMENSIONS	
LENGTH	DEPTH
NAUT. MILES	MILES
12	15
N	

TRAP AREAS  
of fish trap areas are shown  
g may exist in these areas.



CONTINUED ON CHART 13237

70°

(Inner neatline 78.64 cm N.S. x 101.12 cm E.W.) 55'

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Nantucket Island  
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13241



ED. NO. 16



NSN 7642014010451  
NGA REFERENCE NO. 13XHA13241

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

### Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Woods Hole** – 800-632-8075/508-457-3254

**Coast Guard Brant Point** – 508-228-0398

**Coast Guard Chatham** – 508-945-0164

**Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).

